

THE BLM A Sound Investment for America

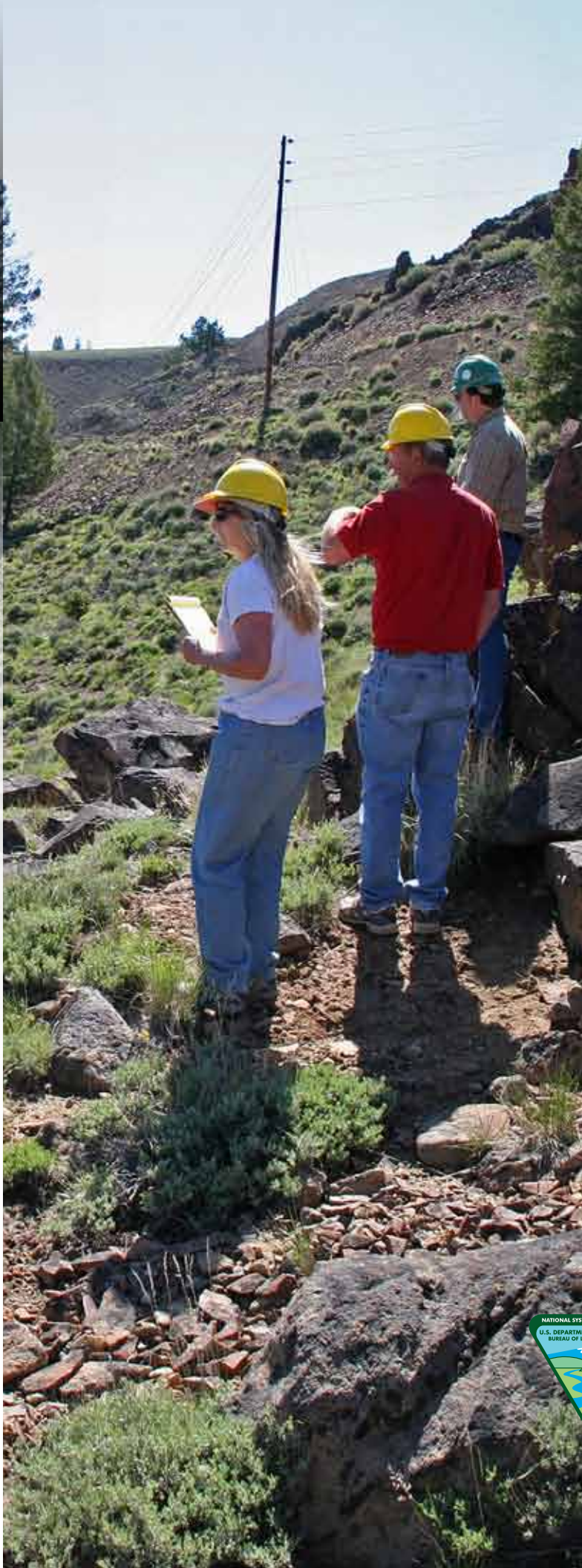
2012

Did you know that within the Department of the Interior, there's one agency that manages more than 245 million acres of public lands—an area larger than New York, Florida, Minnesota, and California combined?

This same agency also raises more money each year for the American taxpayer from the use of these lands than it spends. In addition, it manages recreational activities, conserves much of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, improves habitat for many species of wildlife and plants, and administers 700 million acres of mineral estate. And it does so with a workforce of just 10,000 people.

This is today's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These public lands, primarily in the West, extend across rangelands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts, and are one of America's greatest assets—both economically and environmentally. In its management of these lands and resources, the BLM strives to balance economic benefits to our Nation with the conservation of precious natural resources. For example, while the BLM authorizes renewable energy production, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, and grazing across the National System of Public Lands, its conservation efforts ensure that our Nation's natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources will be available to future generations of Americans.

The BLM's management of public lands contributed more than \$130 billion to the national economy in FY 2011 and supported more than 600,000 American jobs.



Investing in Energy*


The National System of Public Lands yielded \$59 billion worth of energy and non-energy minerals in FY 2011. The extraction of these resources and their introduction into the market boosted the American economy by approximately \$126 billion. Additionally, geothermal, wind, and solar energy development boosted the American economy by more than \$2.0 billion.

	Oil and Gas		Coal		Non-Energy Minerals*		Geothermal, Wind, and Solar Energy		Total	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	\$94.8	\$143.6	\$—	\$—	\$.6	\$1.1	\$—	\$—	\$95.4	\$144.7
Arizona	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.6	.2	.9	1.2	2.5
California	2,249.1	3,988.0	—	—	241.7	433.5	501.7	1,383.4	2,992.6	5,804.9
Colorado	6,501.0	9,514.0	875.4	1,309.1	21.1	33.1	—	—	7,397.6	10,856.2
Eastern States	305.5	654.4	136.5	290.2	12.2	26.7	—	—	454.2	971.3
Idaho	—	—	—	—	167.6	247.3	—	—	167.6	247.3
Kansas	57.8	87.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.8	87.2
Montana	443.6	629.7	371.7	514.0	<.1	<.1	—	—	815.3	1,143.8
Nebraska	2.8	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	4.9
Nevada	44.5	72.1	—	—	2.3	4.0	209.8	476.6	256.6	552.7
New Mexico	10,956.4	15,283.7	171.8	234.9	554.8	798.9	4.2	5.3	11,687.3	16,322.8
North Dakota	4,228.6	5,467.0	37.4	51.1	<.1	<.1	—	—	4,266.0	5,518.1
Oklahoma	258.6	357.5	35.9	52.6	—	—	—	—	294.6	410.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	<.1	<.1	3.1	4.6	3.2	4.6
South Dakota	26.4	34.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.4	34.5
Texas	745.0	1,160.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	745.0	1,160.2
Utah	6,546.2	9,705.4	259.6	404.1	36.7	60.9	32.3	46.3	6,874.8	10,216.7
Washington	—	—	—	—	<.1	<.1	—	—	<.1	<.1
Wyoming	17,865.0	23,079.1	4,984.3	6,510.9	966.1	1,303.0	.1	.6	23,815.5	30,893.5
National	\$49,841.3	\$104,542.5	\$6,596.5	\$15,030.8	\$1,998.0	\$4,786.0	\$769.2	\$2,076.8	\$59,204.9	\$126,436.1

* Table numbers reflect (\$) millions.

* Does not include hardrock minerals.

Figures in the energy table indicate a significant increase since FY 2010, largely involving the oil and gas sector. Direct employment in oil and gas nearly doubled, owing to increased oil and gas prices, the increased cost of drilling wells, and changes in the economic structure of the industry.



Investing in Recreation*

The National System of Public Lands offers more diverse recreational opportunities than are available on lands administered by any other Federal agency, with more than 57 million visits in FY 2011 to BLM-managed lands and waters.

	Visitors	Direct	Total
Alaska	696,003	\$33.0	\$51.9
Arizona	5,588,132	268.9	495.5
California	9,074,385	433.3	883.4
Colorado	6,843,838	324.5	561.6
Eastern States	117,603	5.5	12.8
Idaho	5,959,217	282.8	437.6
Kansas	—	—	—
Montana	4,297,224	203.8	313.6
Nebraska	—	—	—
Nevada	7,012,262	332.7	547.6
New Mexico	1,900,624	91.0	140.3
North Dakota	23,821	1.1	1.7
Oklahoma	—	—	—
Oregon	7,609,140	363.1	670.6
South Dakota	31,493	1.5	2.2
Texas	—	—	—
Utah	5,701,904	273.5	489.9
Washington	506,740	24.1	42.9
Wyoming	2,420,782	115.5	160.4
National	57,783,168	\$2,777.4	\$7,037.8

* Direct and total impact numbers reflect (\$) millions.



Investing in Jobs

Taxpayer investment in the BLM yields employment opportunities. The BLM's management of activities on public lands supported an estimated 674,210 American jobs in FY 2011.

	Minerals		Geothermal, Wind, and Solar Energy		Timber		Grazing		Recreation		Total	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	207	535	—	—	1	2	—	—	403	540	611	1,077
Arizona	4	8	3	7	—	—	677	912	3,157	4,996	3,841	5,924
California	9,304	21,096	2,637	6,599	67	189	217	515	4,364	7,268	16,590	35,667
Colorado	20,796	44,978	—	—	15	39	467	842	3,705	5,454	24,984	51,313
Eastern States	2,030	5,344	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	114	2,093	5,458
Idaho	1,017	1,712	—	—	45	108	1,844	2,898	4,090	5,603	6,996	10,320
Kansas	527	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527	766
Montana	3,798	6,672	—	—	42	109	1,417	2,220	2,805	3,865	8,062	12,865
Nebraska	26	41	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	27	43
Nevada	360	558	1,122	2,769	12	25	939	1,342	3,375	5,138	5,808	9,832
New Mexico	50,905	92,436	12	22	17	36	1,929	2,566	1,174	1,638	54,038	96,698
North Dakota	14,571	25,772	—	—	—	—	10	16	16	22	14,598	25,810
Oklahoma	977	1,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	977	1,913
Oregon	—	—	18	29	905	2,779	1,416	2,145	4,701	7,325	7,040	12,278
South Dakota	201	267	—	—	4	8	137	183	21	27	363	485
Texas	1,483	4,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,483	4,277
Utah	22,908	51,786	103	223	24	57	1,258	1,650	3,516	5,483	27,809	59,199
Washington	—	—	—	—	14	36	78	122	270	406	363	564
Wyoming	75,115	130,160	2	4	14	31	1,036	1,543	1,536	1,943	77,703	133,681
National	177,266	584,430	3,891	10,464	1,162	3,420	11,426	16,954	31,005	58,942	224,751	674,210

Investing in Timber and Grazing*

BLM-administered lands yielded \$278 million worth of timber and other forestry products, while grazing on BLM lands made possible the introduction of \$768 million worth of feed, fiber, and livestock into the market. Overall, these lands provided \$659 million worth of timber-related economic activity and \$1.4 billion in grazing-related benefits in FY 2011.

	Timber		Grazing	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	\$.3	\$.7	\$ —	\$ —
Arizona	<.1	<.1	25.8	52.4
California	12.2	32.7	25.6	65.8
Colorado	2.7	7.4	46.1	94.1
Eastern States	—	—	—	—
Idaho	9.5	18.5	146.8	274.6
Kansas	—	—	—	—
Montana	9.9	19.8	98.9	184.9
Nebraska	<.1	.2	<.1	.1
Nevada	2.2	4.3	83.3	132.2
New Mexico	4.8	13.5	99.9	173.3
North Dakota	—	—	.9	1.5
Oklahoma	—	—	<.1	<.1
Oregon	225.9	537.4	68.4	139.7
South Dakota	.6	1.1	7.7	13.2
Texas	—	—	—	—
Utah	4.2	11.3	57.2	104.7
Washington	3.3	7.5	3.2	8.4
Wyoming	2.3	4.3	103.8	165.8
National	\$277.9	\$658.6	\$767.7	\$1,410.8

* Table numbers reflect (\$) millions.

Data in the “Direct” column are an estimate of the BLM’s economic contribution to local economies in terms of employment and other economic benefits directly associated with BLM-managed lands and resources. These benefits might be associated with river guides and other recreation outfitters, for example. Data in the “Total” column for each category of BLM activity demonstrate the agency’s impacts, including indirect and induced benefits associated with, for instance, companies that manufacture outdoor gear and local service businesses in the gateway communities.

Totals may differ from the sum of individual state numbers because the national model takes into account activity across state borders (for example, machinery production in California that supports mining activity in Wyoming) and because it averages industry productivity across states. Employment benefits reflect an annual average for full- and part-time private sector jobs. Table totals may not add exactly, owing to rounding. The numbers presented in the report are preliminary and are subject to change based on further review.

Grazing figures reflect a substantial increase in impacts, as compared with FY 2010 figures. This change is largely attributable to the development of new models that better estimate the economic contributions of forage on BLM-managed lands.



<http://blm.gov/f9jd>

BLM/VO/GI-12/008+1800 May 2012